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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1898.

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WAR ALREADY BEGUN

The North Atlantic Squadron Will Sail—Captain Sampson's Fleet Will Blockade the Harbor at Havana—The Refusal of Spain to Accept the Ultimatum of the United States Through Minister Woodford Is Met by Action on Part of the Government—The Departure of the Fleet for Havana Is Regarded as a Practical Declaration of War—North Atlantic Squadron Is a Formidable Fleet, Capable of Blockading the Important Ports of Cuba—Responsibility for Breaking Friendly Relations Now Rests with Spain.

Washington, April 21.—War between the United States and Spain is a fact, though not yet officially declared so by congress.

mond Wolf, is not at present in Madrid, so American interests will be confined to the British charge, Sir George F. Bonham, bart. To all intents and purposes this relieves the state department from further negotiations as to Cuba, save those relating to privateering, neutrality observances and the like.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES. The navy department today, aside from giving the orders to the squadron, continued the work of adding to the navy and purchased another ship at Norfolk as an auxiliary craft and some small yachts.

CHANGE IN CABINET. In the war department many orders flow to and fro relative to the concentrating of troops in the south, and Secretary Alger was several times in consultation with the president, resulting in the determination to call for 100,000 volunteers as soon as congress passed the necessary legislation.

WOODFORD'S DISMISSAL. Polite Note from Senor Gullon Ad Madrid, April 21.—The following is the text of the note received this morning by General Woodford from Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs:

ACTION PRE-ARRANGED. Minister Woodford's action during the day as reported to the state department in a late telegram indicated that he was following a carefully prepared programme.

THE POPE DISAPPOINTED. Grieved That His Efforts Have Been Fruitless.

London, April 22.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The pope has thanked Archbishop Ireland and Cardinal Gibbons for their efforts in the cause of peace. In view of the war the valiant has called instructions to Mr. Martini at Washington enjoining him to preserve the utmost prudence and strict neutrality."

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

New York stock market was weak. Cuban insurgents decline to treat with Spain. Military guard will be placed about the white house. Amended Hull militia bill passed by senate and house. Topedoes and mines are being placed in the Potomac river.

North Atlantic squadron sets sail to blockade Havana; to be followed by troops as soon as possible. Pennsylvania's quota of troops, under the contemplated call of 100,000 volunteers, will be 8,615 men.

Bill passed in congress empowering the president to stop the exportation of coal and other war material.

Hon. John Wanamaker formally tenders his services to Governor Hastings and offers to raise a regiment.

The Spanish Senate by acclamation pledges the assistance of the chamber to save the dignity of the nation.

Blanco issues a circular calling on loyal Spaniards to rally to the defense of Cuba against American invasion.

Reported in Berlin, but unconfirmed, that the United States has bought three Chinese cruisers building in Germany.

Spanish minister of war orders out 80,000 reserves. Three vessels loaded with troops leave Cadiz. Destination unknown.

Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, appointed and confirmed postmaster general in place of James A. Gary, resigned because of ill health.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company will re-engage after the war is over in their old positions or positions as good all honorably discharged soldiers who volunteer from its employ.

government, which demanded from the Italian government that he should be required to leave. Carlist agents are very numerous in Italy; and they declare that a Carlist insurrection in Spain is certain in the event of that country's defeat.

PLANS OF THE GUARDS. To Maintain Neutrality Until Spain Has Shown She Can Fight.

London, April 21.—Trustworthy information is that the continental powers will preserve strict neutrality between the United States and Spain until there has been enough blood shed to appease Spanish honor.

SPAIN HAS NO COAL. Dispatch from Barcelona States That the War May Be Ended on Account of Scarcity of Fuel and Victuals.

London, April 22.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Barcelona via Paris says:

Grave apprehensions are entertained in the highest government circles that the issue of war may be decided not by valor and enthusiasm and dogged perseverance, qualities of which the Spaniards possess an abundance, but by reserves of coal and victuals, of which they have made but a scanty provision in Cuba. It appears that in respect of coal in particular they are comparably worse off than they have hitherto imagined.

The Spanish government, firmly believing down to the very last moment that peace would be preserved through the intercession of the pope and the powers, neglected to lay in sufficient provisions of coal, despite the representations made to them by one or two far seeing naval officers. Beside, this it is believed they never once inquired of the British or other neutral governments whether coal would be regarded as contraband of war. The result is said to be a state of things which may be fraught with unpleasant surprises and bring hostilities to a premature end.

Those in the secret who were anxious to overthrow the cabinet on other grounds before the beginning of war, for patriotic considerations forbade a public discussion of the country's weak point on the eve of hostilities. The short time allowed for the deliberations of parliament rendered this intention difficult of execution, and the liberal cabinet which conducted the negotiations will be allowed to bear the responsibility for the results during a conflict. This alarming story comes from an excellent source, quite above all suspicion, even of hostility to the cabinet.

IF, as I fear, events should demonstrate its truth, the close of the war may also be the end not only of the Liberal government but of much else which is infinitely more worthy of respect than any political party and which enjoys the sympathy of all Europe. I hear that extreme depression prevails among the few who are initiated into this painful secret.

PENNSYLVANIA PENSIONERS. Washington, April 21.—Those Pennsylvania pensioners have been issued: Original widows, etc.—Catherine Holtsmann, Beech Lake, Wayne, Pa.; Reissus—Rostila Mahoney, Carbonate, Pa.

A Victim of Spanish Fear. New York, April 21.—Mrs Jessie Murphy, 29 years old, of Brooklyn, hanged herself in her dining room last night because she feared her husband, who is a sea captain, would be taken by the Spaniards.

THE FIRST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Arrangements Are Made Under Secretary Alger's Direction.

THE NUMBER FROM EACH STATE

Pennsylvania Will Be Asked to Furnish 8,615 Men—The National Guard Will Be Accepted on the First Call—Some States Have No Military Organizations.

Washington, April 21.—Secretary Alger's day at the war department was the busiest he has experienced for some time. Arrangements have been completed under the secretary's direction for calling out 100,000 of the militia of the country to aid the regular army in the operations to surround the Spanish evacuation of Cuba, although the secretary announced just before leaving the department that the call would not be issued today.

The officials are awaiting the passage of the volunteer army bill by congress in order that there may be explicit authority for asking for the volunteers. The number of men required from each state, it is said, will be in the proportion that its population bears to that of the whole country. According to this ratio, the several states would be called on to furnish men as follows:

Table listing states and their respective volunteer quotas: Alabama 2,899, California 2,520, Colorado 1,652, Connecticut 1,294, Florida 233, Georgia 2,529, Idaho 186, Illinois 4,429, Indiana 2,442, Iowa 2,935, Kansas 2,279, Kentucky 2,224, Louisiana 2,522, Maine 1,955, Maryland 1,551, Massachusetts 3,777, Michigan 2,593, Minnesota 2,296, Mississippi 1,726, Missouri 4,325, Montana 419, Nebraska 1,327, Nevada 119, New Hampshire 952, New Jersey 2,273, New York 10,911, North Carolina 2,063, North Dakota 269, Ohio 3,599, Oregon 603, Pennsylvania 8,615, Rhode Island 528, South Dakota 449, South Carolina 568, Tennessee 2,445, Texas 3,331, Utah 389, Vermont 507, Virginia 2,239, Washington 943, West Virginia 1,111, Wisconsin 2,619, Wyoming 185, Arizona 145, New Mexico 212, Oklahoma 114.

Secretary Alger has heretofore stated that the first call for troops the national organized guard of the state would be accepted. The figures in possession of the war department show that in some of the states there is no such organization, and in others it falls below the quota which such states will be asked to furnish in the proportion which their population bears to that of the whole country. If the policy of asking such state to furnish its proportionate quota is finally adopted, then under a call for 100,000 men many of the National Guardsmen would be unable to go. It is suggested, however, that the president may disregard the method above outlined and permit the full enlistments of 100,000 men from the guard as at present organized.

SQUADRON HAS NOT SAILED.

Capt. Sampson Had Received No Orders—Will Probably Sail Today.

Key West, Fla., April 22.—2 a. m.—Captain Sampson had last evening received no orders from Washington relative to sailing. He was expecting some such instructions. He does not believe the Spanish fleet has sailed from Cape Verde. No extra precautions are being taken, and though the enthusiasm and the excitement are intense among the officers and the men, the routine work continues as on previous nights. No special orders have yet been issued, though it is probable that the start for Cuba will be made today.

MASSING THE ARMY.

Train Loads of Soldiers Are Constantly Arriving at Chickamauga. Many Already in Camp.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 21.—The work of forming an army at Chickamauga began in earnest today. All night long a large force of laborers here were kept busy building extra side tracks and chutes for the unloading of the cavalry horses, wagons and artillery. The first regiment to reach the grounds today was the Sixth cavalry, they were followed soon after by light battery E, First artillery. Every thing moved with the regularity of a machine, and as fast as the trains were unloaded they made way for new arrivals.

Major General Brooke paid his first visit to Chickamauga grounds today. Accompanied by Adjutant General Eogton and staff officers, Captain Richards and First Lieutenant Dean, all in full uniform, he drove through the beautiful park. He stayed there most of the day, directing the movements of the men and selecting the camping grounds of the different regiments as they reached the park. Two trains with companies A, D, H and J of the Fifth artillery, arriving during the day from Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

By night nearly 1,500 of the 5,000 cavalry and artillery men who have been ordered to Chickamauga were encamped on that battlefield. Late this evening the number camped there was swelled by the arrival from Fort Sheridan, Ill., of battery A, Second artillery. In command of Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Vele, and troops C and G, of the First cavalry, commanded by Captain George W. Bryan, and batteries E, D, F and G, of the Second artillery from Fort Adams, R. I. By tomorrow night it is expected that a large proportion of the troops now on their way to Chickamauga will have arrived.

MR. MORGAN'S YACHT BOUGHT.

The Navy Department Purchases the Corsair, the Penelope and a Flag. Washington, April 21.—The navy department has purchased Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair, and also the yacht Penelope, of Boston, and tug Philadelphia.

POLO WILL NOT TALK.

Niagara Falls, Ont., April 21.—Senor Polo y Bernabe and staff arrived here this afternoon. There was no reception of any kind on reaching British soil and after registering the minister and party took lunch. The length of their stay here is problematical. Senor Polo will not be interviewed.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT OLD MADRID

General Woodford Takes His Departure from Spain and the Crowds Yell "Vivi Espana" as the Train Moves Out of the Station—Campos Accuses the United States of Having Aimed to Seize Cuban Possessions Since 1820. Mobs at Work Destroying Everything That Belongs to the United States.

Madrid, April 21.—General Woodford arrived at the station a quarter of an hour in advance of the hour at which the train was scheduled to leave. During the interval General Woodford conversed with the representatives of the foreign press and a number of private friends.

An immense crowd gathered at the station, composed of all classes. A strong force of police and civic guards maintained order while amid the crowd moved a large number of private detectives. A detachment of the civic guards accompanied General Woodford to the frontier. The retiring minister maintained his usual calmness, but looked worn and fatigued.

When General Woodford took his seat in the train there was a stir among the spectators and a rush toward the window of the carriage. The minister sat unconcerned and dignified. Senor Aguilera, the civil governor of Madrid, his gigantic figure rising head and shoulders above the crowd, in a sonorous voice raised a cheer, which was thrice responded by the crowd. "Vive Espana," resounded throughout the station until the train was fairly out of sight. This was not meant as a kindly farewell, but was an explosion of long pent up feelings.

The English flag is now flying over the American legation, which is still guarded by the police.

CAMPOS ADDRESSES SENATE.

Madrid, April 21.—In the senate today Marshal de Campos said he warmly approved the wisdom displayed by the government, which had "accepted voluntarily all propositions compatible with the dignity of Spain." He added that ever since 1820 the United States had "pursued its aim of seizing Cuba."

He recalled the fact that there exists in the American continent forty million inhabitants of Spanish origin, "all favorable to the mother country."

A resolution eloquently supported by several leading senators, pledging the assistance of the chamber to save the dignity of Spain, was carried with acclamation.

Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, thanked the senate, "not in the name of the Liberal cabinet, but in the name of the government."

At this afternoon's cabinet council, Senor Sagasta, addressed the queen regent thus:

"In this solemn moment, when the first cannon shot is almost audible, the government is prepared to assume the entire responsibility for its decisions, but it considers it opportune that the queen regent should hear the opinion of all the political leaders and the influential men of all parties, as well as the principal generals."

According to this proposal, the queen regent commenced the consultation this evening.

At the outset of proceedings in the congress (the lower house of the cortes), the president, Marquis Vega D'Armaña, urged the necessity of the quickest possible organization of the house "to enable us to defend the honor and flag of our country."

The chamber commenced forthwith the election of committees, and it is believed the work of organization will be completed by Saturday.

In the lobbies deputies of all parties were unanimous in saying that America must be resisted a toute outrance (to the utmost).

Crowds parading the streets. Mob gathered in front of Equitable Life Insurance building and smashed American eagles to bits. Then carried fragments through streets yelling "Down with the Yankees."

Blanquito, as the correspondents have "other means of keeping up their calumnies against Spain, especially the American correspondents."

BLANCO'S MANIFESTO

Calls Upon All Spaniards to Rally and Protect Cuba from the Wicked Americans.

Havana, April 21, 7.30 p. m.—The Official Gazette publishes an extra, containing the following manifesto:

The general government of the island of Cuba to the inhabitants of the island of Cuba: Without any reason or legality, without the least offense on our part, and at a time when they have received from us only proofs of friendship, the United States are "forcing us into war just at the moment when our people began to settle over the country, when production was flourishing, commerce taking courage and peace approaching, with the cooperation of all classes and all parties under the new institutions granted by the mother country."

Such proceedings is without precedent in history. It evidently manifests the bogus politics of the republic, demonstrating the tricky plans and purposes that have always been nourished against Spain's sovereignty in Cuba, which the enemy has been conspiring for nearly a century to destroy. Our foes now carry their hypocrisy and falsehood to the extent of demanding immediate peace in a war provoked and sustained by themselves. Her prodigious and her people have been of no avail to Spain, though she has carried her concessions to the extreme limit of toleration in order to avoid a rupture.

She still deplores this state of affairs, but she accepts it with all the energy by a glorious national history, and the pride of her people, which will never yield to the stranger's haughtiness nor consent to see Spain's right and reason trampled upon by a nation of soldiers. If the United States want the island of Cuba let them come and take it. Perhaps the hour is not far distant in which these Carthaginians of America will see their Zama in this island of Cuba which Spain discovered, peopled and civilized and which will never be anything but Spanish.

It is our turn to have the honor of defending her and we will know how to do it with decision and an effort never to give up. I believe there is no sacrifice you are not prepared to make in defense of the national territory. I am sure that you will be ready to sacrifice to the utmost of your strength and resources. I am sure that every one of those veins runs Spanish blood will respond readily to the call which, in these solemn moments, I address to all and that all will group themselves around me to contribute as much as they can to repel a foreign invader without allowing dangers, sufferings or privations to weaken the heart of courage.

To arms, then, fellow countrymen, to arms. There will be a place for all in the fight. Let all co-operate and contribute with the same firmness and enthusiasm to the glorious enterprise of the Spanish nation, emulating the exploits of our ancestors, who always exalted high their country's fame and honor. To arms, then, my fellow countrymen. Viva Espana! Viva El Rey Alfonso XIII! Viva la Reina Regente! "Viva Cuba Always Spanish."

(Signed) Your government general, Ramon Blanco.

Havana, April 19, 1898.

SPAIN LOOKING FOR COAL.

Her Agents Endeavoring to Buy It in the West Indies.

St. Thomas, West Indies, April 21.—Spanish agents at this place are making attempts to purchase coal here and in the Windward Islands. Up to the present they have been unsuccessful in securing any supplies. There are 7,000 tons of coal afloat consigned to the island of St. Thomas.

NO TRUCE FOR THE CUBANS.

It is Said the Insurgents Have Refused to Confer with Spain.

Havana, April 21.—It is understood that the insurgents have refused to confer with the delegation of the Colonial government.

Mr. Wanamaker Offers a Regiment.

Harrisburg, April 21.—John Wanamaker tendered his services to Governor Hastings today to raise a regiment of volunteers in the event of hostilities with Spain. The governor thanked the postmaster and promised to give his application due consideration.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, April 21.—Forecast for Friday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair and warm; southwest, fair winds. For western Pennsylvania, fair weather; warmer; light and southwesterly winds.